

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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50TH YEAR.....NO. 48

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—PAUL KATZ, 8:15 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—SLEIGHT AND SHADOW AND AFTER THOUGHTS, 8:30 P. M.

DALY'S THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, 8 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE CHERRY BELL, 8 P. M.

HARRISON'S THEATRE.—REILLY AND THE 400, 8 P. M.

NIBLO'S—NOAH'S ARK, 8 P. M.

ACADEMY.—THE OLD HOMESTEAD, 8 P. M.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—HUBBARD AND WIVES, 8:15 P. M.

CASINO.—POOR JOHANN, 8:15 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE FAIRY ENIGMA, 8:30 P. M.

P. M. THE OPEN GATE AND NEWS, 8:15 P. M.

STANDARD THEATRE.—THE DAZZLER, 8:15 P. M.

AMBERG THEATRE.—IN AUSTRIAN TERRACE, 8 P. M.

PALMER'S THEATRE.—JOHN NEDDAR'S DOUBT, 8:15 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M.

GARDEN THEATRE.—GLADIATOR, 8 P. M.

NEW PARK THEATRE.—A STRAIGHT TIE, 8:15 P. M.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—MEN AND WOMEN, 8:15 P. M.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—BLUE JEANS, 8:15 P. M.

WINDSOR THEATRE.—SIN AND ITS SHADOW, 8 P. M.

BIJOU THEATRE.—THE NOBLES, 8:15 P. M.

STAR THEATRE.—MR. POTTER OF TEXAS, 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.—THE STILL ALARM, 8 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—YORICK'S LOVE AND DAVID GARRICK, 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—COUNTY FAIR, 8:15 P. M.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—CABINET, 8 P. M.

EDEN MUSEE.—OTERO, 8 P. M.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

HUBER'S PALACE MUSEUM.—Hourly performances.

WENTWORTH MUSEUM.—Hourly performances.

LUXEMBOURG AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—NEW YORK MASSINGERS MASTERSHIP BALL.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1891.

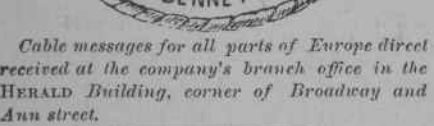
TRIPLE SHEET WITH SUPPLEMENT.

This paper has the largest circulation in the United States.

Notice is hereby given to the public that no person is authorized to solicit advertisements or subscriptions for this paper and that it employs no agents whatever.

HIGH WATER MARK.

Circulation...190,500



Cable messages for all parts of Europe direct received at the company's branch office in the Herald Building, corner of Broadway and Ann street.

TO OUR READERS.—The Herald to-day consists of a twelve page paper, with supplement, making fourteen pages in all. Our readers should see that their newsdealers deliver them the entire paper.

The weather to-day in New York and its vicinity (including points within thirty miles of the city) promises to be generally fair and colder. To-morrow it promises to be still colder and generally fair.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Morley's motion that the House censure the Irish Executive for its action in the Tipperary prosecutions was lost by a majority of seventy-five.

The examination of the prisoner Sadler, charged with the Whitechapel murder of Friday morning, resulted in his being remanded until February 24.

Stocks were dull but very buoyant. London brought moderately. Bonds inactive but firm. Silver bullion fell smartly on heavy transactions.

Johnstown, Pa., was swept by another flood, its streets were filled with water and its bridges were carried away. No lives are reported lost, but there are fears that some persons may have been drowned in parts of the town that are not accessible.

A stone crashed into a railway car full of stu-

dents at Pittsburgh, killing one young woman and injuring three other people.

Four miners were killed by an explosion in the Moyer mine near Scottsdale, Pa.

Mr. Quay, in the Senate, rehearsed all the charges of political corruption brought against him and denied them all.

The Rev. J. H. Kyle, independent State Senator of South Dakota, was elected United States Senator by a combination of the democratic and Farmers' Alliance members of the Legislature. It is understood that this was in pursuance of a deal whereby John M. Palmer, democrat, is to be elected in Illinois by a similar combination.

Attorney General Tabor has begun proceedings to secure immediate action by the federal courts in the cases of Juiro and Wood, the condemned murderers.

The Kansas Legislature has passed a bill to prevent the holding of lands by aliens.

The situation in Canada is more encouraging for the liberals.

Chicago authorities say that if the Italian laborers on the World's Fair grounds are aliens they are prohibited by law from protecting them from attacks by union men.

Generals Howard and Slocum have pushed forward the preparations for General Sherman's funeral nearly to completion.

Supervisor of the Census Murray is ordered by the Legislative committee to produce his official letters and other documents.

The Senate Committee on General Laws began an investigation of the Sugar Trust.

Boston capitalists will take advantage of the reciprocity treaty with Brazil and send three ships loaded with American products to that country in order to introduce them.

NEVER PRINT a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—not sailing under false colors.—Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 24, 1888.

A STORY IS TOLD of an advertiser who presented himself at the New York Herald counter with a three thousand dollar roll as an offer for a half column advertisement with a good sized ad accompanying it. The "ad." was refused without even consulting Mr. Howland. There is a standing rule in the Herald office to never insert advertising cuts.—Exchange.

THE EXPENDITURES FOR PENSIONS for the year ending June 30, as now officially stated, amounted to \$109,357,534. In the previous year we paid \$87,644,779 11, while in the year before that we paid \$80,288,508 77. The cost of the German army, it may be interesting to note, is for this year estimated at \$91,726,293. Besides our pensions our army costs \$30,000,000.

A Century of Discrimination Against Foreign Authors.

In the whole record of Congressional legislation from 1790 to 1891 there is nothing more remarkable, more inexplicable or more indefensible than the steady and persistent denial by Congress of all protection to literary works of foreign authors.

By the first copyright statute passed such works were expressly declared to be legitimate subjects of piracy, and for a century Congress has obstinately refused to remove this unjust discrimination, to blot out this stain on American law.

As long ago as 1837 the injustice of the discrimination was brought forcibly to the attention of the Senate by such statesmen as Webster, Clay, Preston, Buchanan and Ewing. In a report to that body they recited that "authors are among the greatest benefactors of mankind," and "according to the practice among civilized nations have in their productions a property which should be protected as effectively as any other property." They then put the whole thing in this nutshell—an argument that admits of no answer:

A British merchant brings or transmits to a United States a bale of merchandise, and the moment it comes within the jurisdiction of our laws they throw around it effectual security. But if the work of a British author is brought to the United States it may be appropriated by any resident here and republished without any compensation whatever being made to the author.

We should be all shocked if the law tolerated the least invasion of the rights of property in the case of the merchandise, while those which justly belong to the works of authors are exposed to daily violation without the possibility of their invoking the aid of the law.

Since this urgent appeal was made, more than half a century ago, Congress has been repeatedly and imploringly asked to do a simple act of justice to foreign men of letters, but to every entreaty it has turned a deaf ear. To-day, as a hundred years ago, America denies to the greatest literary work of foreign origin the property protection which it accords to a beer barrel.

To our shame it must be said that the United States is the only civilized nation on the face of the globe that makes such a discrimination against men of letters who are not its own citizens. England has always been ready to extend protection to the authors of every land on the simple condition that similar privileges be granted to British authors, and other European nations are equally liberal. Even Russia is more tolerant and just in this respect than the United States.

Still more odious and indefensible does the policy of Congress appear when it is remembered that literary men alone of all workers and producers are subjected to this statutory injustice. Literary compositions are the only species of property to which protection is denied. Even foreign patents and trade mark rights—rights so analogous to copyright—are protected. Moreover, Congress denies even to products of the brain the protection which the common law freely gives to them—to unpublished plays, for example.

A policy so narrow and illiberal, so inconsistent and discreditable to the American people, is simply incomprehensible. "Cheap books for the masses" is one plea urged by its defenders. Then why not abolish domestic copyright and make the books of American authors common property? "Cheap bread," said Tom Hood half a century ago, "is as desirable and necessary as cheap books, but it hath not yet been thought just or expedient that all corn fields should become public property."

"Products of the brain are not property" is another plea. Why, then, extend protection to foreign patents and trade marks?

And this prohibition which Congress has so obstinately refused to abolish has worked injury and injustice not merely to foreign but also to American authors. It has deprived the latter of that protection in foreign countries which has been denied to the former in this country.

The bill passed by the House and now awaiting the action of the Senate is a compromise measure. It does not give to the works

of foreign authors in this country nor those of American authors abroad the full protection to which they are entitled. It requires foreign works to be reprinted here and American works to be reprinted abroad. International copyright as it exists among the nations of Europe gives a foreign author protection without putting him to the trouble, expense and delay of reprinting his book.

But the Senate hesitates to vote even the conditional copyright, to accord even the partial justice promised by this bill. It seems to grudge even the half loaf.

The enactment of the bill is demanded by the authors, publishers and printers of the country. Why does not the Senate pass it and send it to the President without further delay?

Quay Proclaims His Innocence.

The members of the Senate must have hung their heads yesterday when one of their number, Matt Quay, rose in his place and declared that everybody in the Union seemed to believe him to be more or less of a rogue, while in point of fact he was a white souled patriot.

It was somewhat audacious but thoroughly characteristic to compare himself to Alexander Hamilton. Poor Hamilton must have turned in his grave and wished that he had never been born. During all the years of his public life he was never so deeply insulted as when Quay referred to him as a comrade in persecution.

The honorable Senator from Pennsylvania attempted to dispel in a half hour speech what he was pleased to call "the mist of falsehood" which has so long obscured his good name. But the half hour proved too short for the tremendous task he undertook. In order to persuade the people of his probity he would have to draw pretty heavily on eternity.

Quay is no better and no worse than others of his class, democratic and republican. He is a professional trickster and wire-puller, chosen to lead because he is untainted by scruples and undisturbed by conscience. He represents the dangerous element in American politics—shrewdness without fair play, a determination to win at any cost of principle or boodles. The air would be clearer if every man of the kind in both parties were ruthlessly and relentlessly exterminated and an honest public opinion relied on for victory at the polls.

He simply entered a general denial of the charges made. Referring to one detail, he frankly admitted that it had a black look, but begged the Senators to believe that everything crooked on that occasion was committed by his wicked partner. As for himself, he was simply another painful illustration of the fact that a truly good man may be made to suffer for the evil done by his intimate friends.

Quay's defence will appear in the Congressional Record in due time, but it is a pity that its pages should not be illuminated with a wooden of that beatific countenance, behind which angelic wings are sprouting.

It is a very sad case, but we fear that very few will regard Quay as an honor to the republican party, even if he did whitewash himself in the Senate Chamber.

A VERY GOOD FELLOW is Mr. Blaine and a very "magnificent" politician, but not quite the sort of man that Marcy was in the Department of State.—New York Herald.

Undoubtedly not. Mr. Blaine never made a decision during either term he has served in the Department of State which had to be repudiated by the government and which required treaties with foreign countries to cure. Mr. Marcy decided that a mere declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, even if the man went back to his own country the next day, entitled him to the protection of this government. He committed an act of rashness the like of which Mr. Blaine has carefully avoided.—New York Tribune.

What can our esteemed contemporary be thinking of? Clearly it has not in mind the reputation by President Arthur and Mr. Frelinghuysen of Mr. Blaine's "decision" and his jingoism in the affair of the Landreut claim, and the difficulties between Chili and Peru!

The Herald had not heard, till the Tribune gave the news, that our government ever repudiated Marcy's "decision" in the Koszcia case. Koszcia did not go to Turkey "the next day," but remained in our country nearly two years, and acquired an American domicile. If Marcy's defence of Ingraham was the "rashness" which the Tribune thinks it, our countrymen do, nevertheless, like that sort of "rashness" at the head of our foreign affairs, and pray for more of it!

This sudden retirement of \$600,000,000 of gold, with the accompanying panic, would cause disaster in human experience; and our country would at once step down to the silver basis, when there would be no longer any inducement for coinage, and silver dollars would sink to their bullion value.—Secretary Windom's Last Words.

An English Weather Forecast.

Captain James William Newton, F. R. Meteorological Society, of South Shields, England, published in the Newcastle Chronicle on the 27th ult. a prediction for the British Islands, "of a return to very wintry weather," which was to set in on January 29 and would probably continue to the 25th of this month. From the 5th inst., he also said, an anti-cyclone would prevail, having its centre near latitude 35 degrees north, longitude 50 degrees west, which, uniting with permanent anti-cyclone of the North Atlantic, would cause "southerly wind," very mild, warm weather over the Eastern States eastward of 90 degrees west of North America and the Atlantic just eastward thereof." Captain Newton adds:—"New York Herald take notice."

It is refreshing to see an English meteorologist turning his attention to predicting weather afar off instead of being content with only twenty-four hour forecasts in a small area. Even failures committed in attempts at such long period predictions may, if duly studied, reveal the weak points of a system and thus may lead to useful results.

As far as the above English forecasts refer to the British Islands, the predicted return on the 29th ult. of the wintry weather, which began in November and only gave way on January 22, they were not entirely sustained by the facts. The London Meteorological Office reports that from January 24 to 31 temperature in the British Islands and their neighborhood was "high for the time of year," and excessive cold was not reported up to the 5th inst., when frost occurred in England. Captain Newton's prediction of "mild, warm weather" in the

United States east of the 90th meridian from February 5 has so far been much more successful, if not fully verified.

A Case in Point.

If you wish to see the first results of this agitation for the unlimited coinage of silver, take a glance at the condition in which some of the Kansas farmers find themselves.

An object lesson of that kind is worth more than all the arguments you can pile together.

The Farmers' Alliance members have been calling loudly for more money. They seem not to care very much whether it is good, bad or indifferent, so long as it is plentiful. Their delusion is that whatever Congress may be pleased to call money is really money and will be accepted as such.

Now, it so happens that the mortgages on their farms are overdue. The holders of these mortgages have become alarmed and sent notice to the farmers that they must pay up or foreclosure proceedings will be begun at once.

What is the trouble? Aren't the farms good security for the money loaned? Yes, perfectly good. But the man who loaned the money loaned money which was worth one hundred cents on the dollar—in other words, it was the equivalent of gold.

If the farmers succeed in getting the Free Coinage bill through, and gold goes to a premium, will they pay their debts in that metal? Not a bit of it. They borrowed gold and propose to pay silver, borrowed dollars which were worth par and will pay in dollars worth eighty cents.

Therefore the lenders, who think they see a storm coming, and knowing that if we tumble down to a silver basis they will get eight hundred dollars' worth of silver for every thousand gold dollars they have loaned, are anxious to keep themselves whole by demanding immediate payment. They are practical men, who are shrewdly looking after their personal interests. They do business on business principles and not from philanthropic motives.

So the farmers are discovering how this Silver bill will work if it ever becomes a law. They are being taught by experience, and in this Kansas instance it is very hard experience, that money isn't good for much unless it has pride enough to hold its own with gold. Their cry for the unlimited coinage of silver has caused a lack of public confidence in that section, and when that goes then every man who has loaned in gold wants to be paid in gold, and will either have it or foreclose and take the property.

The hundred cent dollar is the only safe foundation on which to build a nation's prosperity.

WHEN WE OLD FOGGIES have got rid of the gout by tumbling into our graves the youngsters of the future will make the welkin ring with the song which Sherman heard on every public occasion:—

Bring the good old bugle boys, we'll have another song—

Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along—

Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along—

While we were marching through Georgia.

As poison in the blood permeates arteries, veins, nerves, brain and heart and speedily brings paralysis or death, so does a debased or fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade, paralyze all kinds of business and bring disaster to all classes of people. It is as impossible for commerce to flourish with such an instrument as it is for the human body to grow strong and vigorous with a deadly poison lurking in the blood.—Secretary Windom's Last Words.

Standing Bear and His Ancestral Bride.

The noble red man has his little romance as well as the rest of us.

Matu Nashi—which being interpreted means Standing Bear—is a full blooded Ogallala, a band of the Sioux. He is a nut brown hero of twenty-eight years, graceful to a degree, lithe as a willow and the owner of a first class, large sized brain.

While in Vienna with Buffalo Bill's show he saw a pair of eyes belonging to the comely widow Louisa Reinick, who had the sunshine of twenty-two summers on her brow.

Standing Bear became melancholy. His Indian heart went pit-a-pat until it sounded like a chime of bells under his woolen shirt. He gazed at vacancy, fell headlong into a brown study and couldn't be pulled out, sighed like a locomotive in agony.

Poor Matu Nashi was a captive, miserable but hopeful. With the courage of his blood, however, he "popped," and to his delight and surprise Louisa fell into his arms in unconditional surrender.

The happy couple reached New York yesterday and will settle in the West. We present our compliments to the Ogallala and his beautiful spouse.

What a charming spring day Cincinnati furnished to her people yesterday!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Spring weather be hanged! What is needed on this planet in February is a cold northeasterly drizzle such as we have been having in New York for a week.

WILL THE HON. EDWARD F. JONES be Governor of New York after March 4, when David B. Hill becomes United States Senator?

Or will Mr. Hill play the role of that melodorous quadruped who is noted for getting into the trough with all four feet?

A COMMITTEE OF GENTLEMEN appointed by Mayor Grant is teaching Beattie how to keep our streets clean.

Poor Beattie's smile when he attempts to be polite to his instructors is so sickly that it will have to be sent to the blacksmith's for repairs.

Probably before the swiftest ocean greyhound could land its silver cargo at New York the last gold dollar within reach would be safely hidden away in private boxes and in the vaults of safe deposit companies, to be brought out only with a high premium for exportation.—Secretary Windom's Last Words.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

HERALD WEATHER FORECASTS.—The storm now central in the western part of this section will probably move eastward to the Atlantic coast to-day, with rain and snow, followed by a "cold wave." Another storm centre now in Colorado will move east of the Mississippi by to-morrow. Temperature fell in the United States yesterday. The chief minimum reported was 2 degrees below zero at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; the chief maximum, 75 degrees, at Rio Grande City, Texas.

IN THIS CITY AND SUBURBAN DISTRICTS TO-DAY COOLER, FAIR WEATHER WILL PROBABLY PREVAIL, WITH FRESH TO BRISK SOUTHERLY TO WESTERLY WINDS.

In the Middle States to-day partly cloudy to fair, colder weather will prevail, preceded by snow or rain near the lakes and in Western Pennsylvania, extending east-northeast to the coast, and fresh to brisk variable winds, mostly southerly westerly, in the southern and eastern portions, and northwesterly in the northern portions.

In New England to-day cloudy to partly cloudy weather will prevail, preceded by rain or snow, with fresh to brisk variable winds and slight temperature changes, followed by colder, clearing weather. On Wednesday in this city and section and in New England colder, fair to partly cloudy weather will probably prevail, preceded by light local snows near the coast, with fresh westerly winds, followed by cloudiness in the western portions of this section, and on Thursday fair to partly cloudy weather, with no very decided temperature changes. European steamers now sailing from New York will have mostly light to fresh southwesterly and westerly breezes to the Banks.

THE SQUEAKY SHOES.

His shoes squeaked everywhere he went, They fairly set one's teeth on edge, He seemed a fiend on mischief bent, To drive a man to break his pledge, But finally 'twas found he wore The squeakers on his manly toes, Not just to make himself a bore, But to drown the loudness of his hose!

WORSE FOR THE NATIVE.

Brobson—It must hurt a foreigner's feelings to know that he is disqualified for the Presidency.

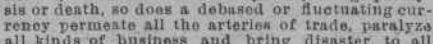
Cralk—Nothing compared to the agony of a native who realizes that his nationality disqualifies him for the police force.

LIBERAL WOMAN.

The less mind a woman has the more liberal she is in giving you a piece of it.

A DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

(From the European Edition of the Herald.)



A STYLISH MANTLE.

The above mantle is made of terra cotta velvet, with a Medici collar and insertion of astrakhan. The hat has a black brim and is trimmed with terra cotta velvet.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

It is only the difference of a syllable, but then that is much. The wives discuss spring bonnets and their husbands "cuss" them.

Mr. Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Major General G. A. Prendergast, of England, and ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue. Mr. Charles F. Mayer, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is at the Brevort